

UTTER SOCIALISTIC ROUT.

GREATEST PERIL TO KAISER'S DYNASTY AVERTED.

Vote in German Elections a Sign of Reaction That Revenges Kaiser—Would Have Been Greater Had Issues Not Been Mixed—Catholic Party Strong.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The final results of the elections are as follows: Two hundred and thirty-seven candidates have been elected. In 16 constituencies second ballots will be necessary.

The successful candidates comprise 41 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 18 Poles, 29 Catholics, 29 National Liberals, 6 Radical People's party, 1 Radical Union party, 29 Socialists, 1 Middle Classes Association, 1 Dane, 10 Independent Alsatian Catholics, 2 Reform party, 2 Landowners' Union, 4 Economic Union, and 2 German People's party.

Second ballots are necessary in the case of 29 Conservatives, 19 Imperialists, 5 Poles, 29 Catholics, 28 National Liberals, 27 Socialists, 1 Middle Classes Association, 3 Independent, 1 Dane, 10 Independent Alsatian Catholics, 2 Anti-Semites, 2 Landowners' Union, 4 Economic Union and 11 German People's party.

It would be a mistake to estimate the result of the elections so far as known as a decisive victory for the Government. The point is clear, namely, that the reaction against socialistic ideas which is spreading throughout Europe, and especially in Germany, has developed into a movement which is not only a reaction but a counter-revolution.

As a matter of fact, socialists have been helped instead of hindered in the campaign by the complication of the issues before the electorate. Many supported the socialistic candidates who desired merely to express their opposition to the autocratic tendencies of the Government and who were unwilling to vote for the Catholic Centre.

On the other hand, the result of the poll shows that the Catholic party actually increased its strength slightly. It was this party which defeated the Government in the last Reichstag and caused its dissolution. The Kaiser and Chancellor von Bülow can therefore find scant vindication in seeing it returned in full strength and prepared to insist on the rights of the Legislature to control national expenditure.

The result so far as reached on the first ballot is to weaken the opposition by a net loss of twenty-five seats. It is not safe, according to the present outlook, to anticipate further Government gains on the second ballot; in fact, the advantage may even diminish. Even if the Government gains another half dozen seats from the Socialists, which is the most that any one considers possible, its control of the new Reichstag is not by any means assured.

It can command a majority only by making new deals with some of the small parties which divide the balance of power in that heterogeneous body. This will be far from easy and will require substantial political concessions, but the luminous fact of the moment is that socialism has received a staggering blow in Germany, and great is the rejoicing by the Emperor and all his followers. The greatest menace to his ambitions and to his crown itself has been checked. He has felt for the last few years that the chief danger to his plans in world politics lay in the growth of the socialistic tendencies of his own empire. Now he will probably consider that he has a free hand once more, and the world at large is, therefore, likely to feel the effect of the German elections.

The results of the election so far as known, were submitted to the Kaiser while he was at breakfast, after which he visited Chancellor von Bülow, and they had a long deliberation. The results, which are now complete except as regards ten districts, show even more clearly than hitherto the extent of the Social Democratic defeat.

The Social Democrats have definitely lost twenty-six seats, as compared with the result of the first ballot in 1903. At the second ballot on February 2 they will complete in ninety-two constituencies, as compared with 117 in 1903. The probable result will be that they will appear in the new Reichstag not so very strong as before, but with fewer than fifty votes.

An important feature of these first ballots is that the Centre has not lost a single seat as compared with the first ballot of 1903, nor is it likely to lose any at the second ballot. Consequently it will remain just as powerful a factor to be reckoned with by the Government.

The one independent member elected is Prince Ernest von Hohenzollern, who belongs to no particular party. He is a successful contestant against Gottlieb Bock, a Social Democratic shoemaker.

The report that the Socialists gained a victory at Metz is not true. In Saxony, which was swept by the Socialists in 1903, their discomfiture is complete. They have retained Tetlow, Niederhagen, Lubeck and Hamburg, and have lost Sonneberg, Rulandstätt and Magdeburg.

The semi-official *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* in a conspicuous position the defeat of an incident, in which a body of soldiers who were attempting to show before the palace of the Crown Prince patriotic delight at the triumph of national sentiments were driven off by the police as they were about to sing a song. It is said that the police used drawn swords to disperse the crowd.

The Chancellor and Minister of the Interior both condemn the action of the police, while the latter, at the request of the Kaiser, has opened an immediate inquiry. The result of the Berlin police denies the charge that swords were used. He says the soldiers were not allowed to demonstrate before the Schloss, so that the Kaiser's sleep would not be disturbed.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting upon the elections, says that the judgment of the people has pronounced against the Social Democracy. The German people have shown that they will not allow national honor, the development of national strength and the future of the empire to be jeopardized. Redoubled efforts, it adds, are necessary on the second ballot, as it is important to demonstrate both at home and abroad that the German people when questions of national honor are at stake will sweep away anything that stands in the path of the nation and will not tolerate the slightest weakening of the national strength.

Paris, Jan. 27.—None of the French papers has as yet made any comment on the result of the German elections. M. Jaures, in the *Humanité*, thinks it is a reaction after the 1903 successes. A secondary cause for the Government success was the extra number of bourgeois who voted.

The *Peuple Républicain* also gives the latter reason as the cause of the result, in addition to the divisions among the Socialists.

Car Decorates Ambassador Meyer.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The car has been decorated with the order of St. Alexander of Nevsky to be conveyed to George von Lungeberg Meyer, the retiring American Ambassador to Russia.

ENGLAND SEES YELLOW PERIL.

"Spectator" Thinks Racism Should Keep Apart—Tribune of War-Came.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—The yellow peril, or more particularly, racial prejudice aggravated by the immigration of Chinese and Japanese to the western world, continues to be discussed prominently by the serious press. The *Spectator* to-day takes a rather alarmist view and argues that the white Powers should speedily seek a definite understanding on the subject with China and Japan. It says, after reviewing the California situation:

"The trouble has only just commenced, but it may rapidly become serious. The yellow peoples are very proud and very sensitive. They do not acknowledge, as for example the negroes have hitherto done, that there is any inherent inequality between themselves and white men, and not acknowledging it, the weight of argument is entirely on their side. They do not even understand why their intrusion is disliked and they see their way to reprisals which in certain contingencies, as for instance a great European war, develop into active hostilities."

"The subject should therefore be dealt with before the Governments have caught fire and while the classes in both sets of countries are prepared to listen to reasonable arguments." These arguments should, we think, be based upon the assumption that the race will for the present at all events do well to keep apart. Their instinctive hostility, or shall we say jealousy, may and probably will gradually die away, but it has lasted for ages and has become in the course of those ages one of the fixed conditions of thought and feeling among the masses, making a just equality of treatment for the moment nearly impossible.

WHERE EMIGRANTS RETURN.

Macedonians Come to America Wholesale, but Only to Make Money.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—Recent statistics of Bulgarian migration from the Turkish vilayet of Monastir, Macedonia, show that since the revolt of 1903 nearly 30,000 men have emigrated from that place, which is 10 per cent. of the entire able-bodied male population. Nearly all of the emigrants are field laborers whose wages are between 20 and 40. Their destination has invariably been America, two-thirds going to the United States and the balance to South America.

The majority remain away only a few years, returning to Monastir as soon as they have saved money. Then the other members of the family pack up their bundles, emigrate and return after a few years. There are eight steamship agencies at Monastir, all of which are doing a thriving business.

Hardly half the emigrants possess sufficient money for travelling expenses to satisfy the Ellis Island authorities, and the agencies advance the sums required on security at exorbitant rates of interest. On returning the emigrants invest their savings in the purchase of land from numerous landowners and are ruined by luxurious life on the roads of Macedonia. The Turkish authorities, however, have not interfered, but now intend to limit the liberty of emigrating and reemigrating, as they fear that the returning Bulgarians will import liberal democratic ideas from America.

LABOR PARTY PROPOSALS.

Would Provide Work by Reducing Hours of Labor—For Votes for Women.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BELFAST, Ireland, Jan. 26.—The labor conference here, after rejecting the motion to amend the constitution in a manner which would have transformed it into an avowedly socialistic organization, agreed, without advisement, to a motion reasserting that the lack of employment of workingmen was due to the private ownership of land and capital, and declaring the necessity of immediately empowering local authorities to acquire land and to engage in any trade or industry deemed desirable.

The resolution also urged the necessity of providing work for as many of the unemployed as possible by reducing the hours of labor to forty-eight weekly.

A resolution in favor of equal voting rights for men and women was also adopted.

"PHONY KID" IN SCOTLAND.

Charged With Jewel Robberies There and the Syracuse Police Want Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Scottish police have in custody a New York thief named James Walton, alias the Phony Kid. He is charged with jewelry robberies in Scotland.

Walton was concerned in the big jewelry robbery in New York State in 1904 when the Lett brothers were robbed of \$60,000 worth. Extradition proceedings were probable.

This man, whose right name is believed to be Harry Webster, is regarded by Police Headquarters here as one of the expert diamond thieves of the country. He has also been known as Harry Simpson, Harry Lambie and Harry Campbell. Inspector McLaughlin was notified of his arrest in London and word was promptly sent to Syracuse, where he is wanted.

PRINCE LOST \$1,400,000.

Count of Turin, Gambler, Packed Off to Africa by King of Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
FLORENCE, Jan. 26.—Gossip is busy over the probable fate of the Count of Turin, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel and brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The Count, who is Colonel in Chief of the Seventh Cavalry, resides at the famous Pitt palace. He is 36 years of age and a jovial sportsman. Recently he had the misfortune to lose \$1,400,000 at Monte Carlo and other Riviera gambling houses.

His royal cousin consequently, according to reports, has determined to pack the Count off to the Erythraean Colonial service to the grief of fashionable Florence, where he is very popular.

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COURT REBUKES JOHN BURNS.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT.

Exposure of London County Council's M. O. Places Led to Libel Suit—Burns Thought Issues Should Have Come Before His Board Instead of Court.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—Two Judges of the High Court of Justice had an extraordinary experience to-day in hearing an application for the commitment of a Cabinet Minister for contempt of court. The case arose out of a public speech by John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, last Thursday. The *Standard* has recently been publishing a series of articles dealing in the severest fashion with the financial and other methods of the London County Council. The articles grew so hot that the London County Council was unable to save its face without taking action of some sort.

Accordingly twelve councillors in behalf of the London County Council entered a libel action against the *Standard* and the case will be heard in March.

Mr. Burns, who is also a member of the London County Council, laid aside the methods of a statesman on Thursday and made a whirling attack on the *Standard*. He declared that if the *Standard* could prove the slanders it should have taken the evidence to a "court" where the issue could have been tried straight away, namely, the Local Government Board. Mr. Burns then discussed the case in a way which might naturally have been expected to result in his commitment for contempt, for the law here regards with the sternest eye comments on cases which are still *sub judice*.

Justice Darling, in giving the decision of the court, referred to Mr. Burns's conduct in language never heard before in modern times when a dignitary of the bench was speaking of a Minister of the Crown. He declared the *Standard's* application, which was in consequence of "an extraordinary and very regrettable state of things," lay after the writ had been issued. Mr. Burns's speech in commenting on the conduct of the *Standard* and suggesting that a better tribunal than the courts of justice would have been what he calls a court, but which is not a court, but a public department, over which he, as a member of his Majesty's Government, presides, was unusual.

"I do not remember," said the Justice, "a case where a Minister of the Crown thought it consistent with his public duties to take sides in litigation in which, in his own opinion, his own department might be called upon to give a decision. It is said that this amounts to a contempt of this court, but in order to see that things were said which certainly ought not to have been said and I desire to say very plainly that in my opinion they ought never to have been said by any one at all, certainly not by a person in the position of the gentleman against whom this ruling is asked—but also, when that is established, we have still to look to see whether our opinion in the matter complained of really is such as would lead us to think it would prejudice the trial of the action or would influence the jury so that they could not come to this case inclined to do justice thoroughly toward the parties."

After giving warning that others should not be encouraged to commit similar contempt, the Judge dismissed the application on contemptuous grounds, saying no injury could be effected by such vile language as that of Mr. Burns. The Judge in announcing his decision said: "It is difficult to say of other people what kind of literature or oratory will influence them, but I cannot see that such speeches as this will advance the case of the plaintiffs or damage that of the defendants. The very violence of it, the very grotesqueness of the suggestion that a proper person to try this case is the gentleman who made this speech, would to my mind prevent it from having the effect of influencing a jury against the defendants."

"Therefore, upon the ground that although the speech was one of extraordinary indiscretion and impropriety, showing very slight regard for the administration of justice by the courts of the King, yet upon the ground that I cannot see that it was really calculated to prevent a fair trial, I think there should be no ruling granted in this case."

The other Judges agreed with Justice Darling.

ZIMMERMANN'S OWN THE TOWN.

Vitznau, Switzerland, Is Largely Run to Benefit One Family.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—The little Swiss town of Vitznau is described by the *Lucerne Tagblatt* as a striking example of oligarchic rule. A prolific family named Zimmermann hold patriarchal sway over the town.

The burgomaster, vice-burgomaster and clerk to the poor guardians are all Zimmermanns. The Magistrate, treasurer and surveyor are members of the same family. Two Josephs and a Melchior, all Zimmermanns, sit on the bench, while a third Joseph owns the best hotel in town.

Two more Zimmermanns are after the public works and another is tax collector. Mme. Josepha Zimmermann, whose maiden name was Zimmermann, is the district midwife.

BEHNING'S CONSUMPTION CURE

Only Intrusted to Those Who Have Taken Instruction From the Inventor.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prof. Behring has taken a definite step toward introducing his system of anti-tuberculosis treatment into regular practice. He has instituted a course of instruction and he conducts the demonstration lectures. He has given the preparation the name *lutaseolatin*.

The courses are being followed by medical officers of tuberculosis sanatoria throughout Germany, and for all who seek to employ the new treatment attendance is an essential condition because Prof. Behring only intrusts the preparation to those who have qualified under his own supervision.

DREDGE SAN JUAN HARBOR.

Porto Rico Merchants Petition to Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
SAN JUAN, Jan. 26.—The Board of Trade has addressed a memorial through Gov. Winthrop to the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors setting forth the imperative necessity for dredging San Juan harbor.

Vessels drawing much water are not able to enter now and conditions are becoming worse. The commerce of the port is seriously threatened.

CUBAN STEVEDORES AT WORK.

Busy on the Morro Castle—Get 3-1-2 Cents a Sack for Handling Sugar.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The striking stevedores employed by the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company have resumed work on the Morro Castle and other vessels of the line.

They receive 3½ cents for stowing a sack of sugar and get double pay for night work.

MOROCCAN POLICE CHIEF.

Swiss Colonel Who Once Had an American Wife Is Chosen.

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BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 26.—Col. Armin Muller, instructor of artillery, has been selected as inspector of the Moroccan international police.

Col. Muller's first wife was an American woman, named Otis, from whom he was afterward divorced. He has since married the rich widow of his divorced wife's brother-in-law.

CROCKER'S \$20,000 DOCTOR.

Prof. Doyen Testifies as to His Treatment of Mrs. Crocker for Cancer.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Jan. 26.—There was an unusually large crowd present in court to-day when the suit of George Crocker to recover \$20,000 which he paid Prof. Doyen for treating his wife for cancer in 1904 was called before the First Tribunal of the Seine. The crowd was attracted principally by the fact that Prof. Doyen was to testify.

The professor gave a learned exposition of the nature of cancer, alleging that his treatment was successful enough to enable him to give Crocker hopes of a cure of his wife. When Crocker first visited him, Prof. Doyen was unwilling to take up the case. Then Crocker, about whose wealth the professor had no knowledge, said his fortune amounted to \$100,000,000, and begged him to attend his wife.

Prof. Doyen related how Mrs. Crocker used to telephone him all day without any regard to his other patients or his operations. When he arrived at the Hotel Vendôme, where she was staying, he was sometimes kept waiting in the ante chamber for over half an hour. Later he found that another doctor had been called in, while his advice had been questioned. All this influenced him in fixing his fee at \$20,000.

The case was adjourned for a week.

KAISER WOULD RULE THE AIR.

Inducements Offered for Aeroplane Improvements—Societies for Flight.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The Emperor, with his usual energy, has determined that Germany shall be in the van in the development of aeroplanes. The Government is doing everything possible to encourage inventors to devote themselves to the problem, and a special committee has been appointed for this purpose.

Local societies have sprung into existence at Munich, Strassburg, Augsburg, Posen and several other centres, as well as in Berlin, all of which are intended to promote aerial navigation.

The most important step has been taken at Dresden, where an association has been formed which is intended to be of national scope. The members are pledged to do all in their power to interest scientific men throughout Germany in aeroplanes and lend the utmost support to the development of such machines.

CUBAN REVOLT AVERTED.

\$100 a Month Job Conciliates Former Who Lost a Majority.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The outbreak feared at Santiago de las Vegas has not taken place. Gen. Arenal, who threatened to take to the woods with his troops, has been ordered by the President to remain in the city. The former Mayor, who was carried out, has been placated with a job as road inspector at \$100 a month. He would have preferred to remain Mayor, but is now reconciled to the Governor.

Gov. Nuñez telegraphed to the acting Mayor of Santiago, Julio Cesar Colon, a negro, to turn the town over to Mayor Pinar. Gen. José Miguel Gomez and Senator Zayas, the rival leaders of the rebel party, separately visited United States Consul-General Steinhardt to-day to beg for jobs for their respective henchmen. The split between the two is constantly getting wider.

NORWAY IRRITATED.

Objects to Ministers Sent to Christiansia Whose Records Are Smirched.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A special despatch from Christiansia to the *Temps* says there is some irritation in that capital over the class of diplomats sent there, and awkward incidents have arisen in regard to the Russian and German Ministers as well as the American representative.

The correspondent notes that the charges against Mr. Petros, the American Minister, are unfounded, but says a local journal asks indignantly if the Powers have the intention to send to Christiansia all individuals of whom they wish to disembarass themselves.

He adds that the King and the Foreign Minister are heartily sick of such affairs.

ENGLAND'S BLUNDER.

French Paper Thinks She Should Have Provided for Jap-American War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The *Liberté*, discussing THE SUN's and other articles on Anglo-American relations, says that England should have provided in her Japanese alliance for her neutrality in case of a Japanese-American war. It adds that it was a mistake not to do so.

This is superabundantly proved, it says, in the state of Anglo-American public feeling to-day. The paper thinks that a quiet feeling will require time and patience and also some supplementary guarantee.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR MOTORS.

New Paris Traffic Rules Give Them the Centre of the Champs Elysees.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prefect of Police Lepine, in regulating carriage traffic in the Champs Elysees, has decided to separate motors and non-motors.

The latter must keep within the sidewalk and the first row of shelters, leaving the space between the shelters and the centre for automobiles.

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FRENCH PROTESTANT TRIUMPH.

New Association Speaker Recalls an Old Saying of Bossuet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—When the Separation law was passed the Protestants immediately accommodated themselves to it and set about applying it. The first general meeting of the association cultuelle of the Reformed Church of the Oratory of the Louvre has just been held.

One speaker recalled that in that oratory Bossuet, in pronouncing the funeral oration on Letellier, addressed himself to Louis XIV., and said, "Owing to you there is no more heresy." Hereby, however, separated from the State, had survived to use that same chapel, the speaker said.

BOSTON MURDERER IN FRANCE.

Italian Who Stabbed Fellow Countryman Identified by Lepine.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Two Boston detectives have gone from this city to Marseilles to arrest an Italian known here as Villa, who is charged with having committed a murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Italian Malivo, who is to be arrested in France at the expiration of a sentence for a crime committed in Paris, is wanted here on the charge of murdering a fellow countryman after a quarrel over a card game. It is alleged that he followed his victim from the card room and stabbed him to death with a stiletto.

Malivo went to New York and sailed for England. From there he went to Paris